THE GENIN HAT FOR THE FALL .-THE GENIN HAT FOR THE FALLNovelties sometimes take the world by surprise, but it has
become a habit with the public to expect new, elegant and
atriking at let of trace from GENIN with every chance of
the season. He never disappoints them. He fall styler
the season of the entry of the strength of the season of the person of supplying to his friends and custometa.
The ewho have marked the improvements made in Genit's
the pressure of supplying to his friends and custometa.
The ewho have marked the improvements made in Genit's
is now offering as the leading styles for the present Fall are
intimetally worth nearly one hundred per cont. worse than
those he summisses before, at Four Dollars,
the price remains as before, at Four Dollars.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Pauls

WE HAVE PASSED THE RUBICON.-Tae the that it is the recognized period in the world fashion, when the wearing of a white hat with any sort oredit to oneselt is at an end. Therefore, all centionen trasts and fashion should at once step late. Knox's head raises, he is a superb four collar dets, which are perfect models in a superb four collar dets, which are perfect models of way, and have, by the majority of all our fashionable on probounced the style, pur excellence.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-FALL PATTERN. FERTLEMEN S THE and Nasso-sta.—The style for the en-sing sease will be introduced on WEDNESDAY, Sect. I he high fields and superior farrie of the Hate now ofered public farpection will be evident to the closest observer. BERD, corner Pine and Nasso-sta.

To LITERARY MEN-A \$50 PRIZE .-TO LITERARY MEN—A \$50 I REZE.

MEXER will pay the above sum for the best Posen, to be so decided by a competent Literary Committee, descriptive of the Hal. This poem must be written in the balled style, original, not to exceed \$2 lines, and crust be sent in to Mr. C. G. Murch, No. 230 Sd-av., by the let of October, at white time the award will be paid and made known. Competitors for this liberal price are requested to annex their real names and addresses to their poems, under a seal, which will not be opened except in the case of the song being accepted.

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant allors, have removed from No. 2/3 to No. 627 Broadway, Brewster's Marble Buildings, between Houston and Bleech-ceta.), where they are prepared to furnish articles in their seat the shortest notice, and the most fushionable materials.

W. T. JENNINGS & Co. TO THE PUBLIC or New-York — Publis optation for 25 successive years has affixed the seal of its approbation to the ready-mate olothing, manufactured by W. T. Jennings & Go, No. 23t Broadway. Without the adventitions side of grandilogent adversisements it has been and is, regarded as unequalited in fit, style and finish. Gentlemen know that trey can depend upon it as equal to any exhibit made to measure. Jennings & Go, wish to invite especial attention to their vests and partaloons, for the present season. The patterns, the styles of matupal, the couting, the making up, the finish, citalings the some ration of every man of teste and discrimination. It is believed that such ready made apparel has over before been authoritied to the public for their approval, as that comprised in the immense fall stock of evers, pantaloons, vests, askis, evercous &c. at the establishment of W. T. Jennings & Go, No. 231 Broadway, American flute!

New Sense of Cooker and Manual American in the order department, where any article of gentlemen's attire is fartished at the shortest notice. W. T. JENNINGS & Co. TO THE PUBLIC

NEW STYLES CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. On Wednesday moreing. Sept. 15, we shall exhibit our fall styles Closks. Mantillas, &c., selected in Paris expressly for our etty trade. Also, in addition to our own importations, we have just received in store a good asymment of fine Bliks and rich D. ess Goods, pure assed at acction, which are offered at a small advance. Our retail stock of Fine Goods fully equals in variety. If it does not empass, any in the city.

Tiffany & Cutting, No. 521 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED .- New Fall and Winter Dry Gooda, Silks, Shawla, Velvets, Merinos, Paramattas, Cashmeres, De Laines, Flannels, Blankeis, Gastinger, Clotha, Vestings, Table Linens, and every description of Domestics, all at extreme low prices. Ladies, now is the time to secure Bargains! G. M. Bodine, No. 323 Grand st, corner of Orchaid.

A FACT .- "Hereditary Bondsmen, know ye not" that SMITH & RICE are selling their Fall garments chesper than ever, sed if you would be free from the exorbitant charges of other clothiers that you must patronize them? Know it and call on them at No. 102 Fulton.at.

Clothing for the milion, said an old tomer after scheeling his fall clothing of his friend and mefactor, H. L. FOSTER. No 27 Corthandst, where he said should send all his friends, and where all will find a cice and well selected stock of ready made clothing and

NEW SILES, SHAWLS CLOAKS .- Rich Broade Silks; Plain Ponit de Soi, le every choice shade of color—the best assortment in the City, without exception. A large invoice of Cloaks just received from Paris Alsonew Shawla beauti ul Dress Goods, Laces and Embroider, and a full stock of Lineau and Domestic Goods, for sale at low prices. Tippany & Cutting, No 321 Broadway.

at low prices. TIFFANY & CUTTING, No 321 Broadway.

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

HITCHCOOK & LEADBEATER, No. 321 Broadway, co. Leadard-st, have received shelr fall importations, and are prepared to serve their customers with every kind of fall and winter Dry Goods of the newest richnest, and most desirable styles, and on the most favorable terms, as Silks of every kind, rich Brocades, elegant Blacks, Changesbles, Stripes, Plada, &c. Shawls of all kinds, French Mericos, Cashmeres, De Laines, and everything else, in fact, which a lady can desire for her wardrobe. Gentlemen will size find a splendid stock of their furnishing there, as Undershirts and Drawers of every kind of material, Soaria, Cravats, flandkerchiefs &c. &c., and will find them much che-aper, too, than at ordinary gentlemen's furnishing stores. Remnants of Window Draperies, a large lot, which they will sell at very great bargaios.

THE CASH IS THE ONLY TRUE SYSTEM. THE CASH IS THE ONLY IRUE SYSTEM.

-Twenty per cent. saved. - James Ostrom, No. 36 Libertyst, officis for sale a new and lage-assistance of Laces. Embroideries. White Goods, Dress Timmings. Bonnet Ribbons,
Gloves, Grapes, Flowers, &c. &c. Merahams who wgat to
ave twenty per cent by paying cash for the above goods,
are invited to examine my succk before purchasing.

James Ostrom, No. 36 Liberty st.

Best doer to Post Office.

The wearing of good Under-Garte premotes the heaith and comfort of both body and
d. Our electrical sitk Under Garments are admirably
d to this seamon of the year, and once worn, their good
ts will secure a continuance of them throughout the
lor. Ray & Adams, No. 50 Broad way,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Plagued with Shirts that won t fit, the man of fashion is in despair. Let us whisper in his ear that at Adviz's, No. 2-6 Broadway, an article called the Corranza Shirt, which always its, is made to order in solve any number, within two days after the measure is taken.

UNION OF PARTIES - Whigs and Democrate Free Soliers and Land Reformers. Gentiems of all creeds and politics and religion, have at least one point of agreement, dispute as they may on other matters. They all admit that the shirts made by GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, we unequaled in the world.

Window Shades, Gilt Cornices. Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c. at wholessle. Kell't & Fractions have on hand a very extensive stock of the above goods, and are prepared to offer to purchasers, either at wholesse or retail, bargains not to be found elsewhere. Some very superior styles of gold border Shades in store. Nam 1831 Broad way and 54 Reade et

Carpets Cheap enough at No. 99 Bowery, Hiram Anderson's Tapestry Carpeta 7, 8, 23/.
Three-Ply Carpets, t/27/ per yard. Wool lagrain Ca-pets, 3, 4/25/ Brussels Start Carpets, 6/. Vonetian Stair, at 2', 2/2625/. Floor Oil Cioths, 2'6, 3/, 3/6 per yard. English Oil Cioths, 8 yards wide, at 6/27/ per yard.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, somer of White-st., are receiving daily from Europe and the Auction Rooms, an unusually large and elegant stock of Carpetings, surpassing in brilliancy of colors, richness of design and dulsh, anything ever offered in this market. Many patterns exclusively our own and not to be found elsewhere. Also the reconvened World's Fair Carpet, in one entire piece, to which we call public aftention.

RICH CARPETINGS .- SMITH & LOUNS-

CANTRELL'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE CANTRELL'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE FALL TRADE- HIS STOCK, PRICES, &C.—The increased demand for CANTRELL'S articles of feet covering has induced him, this season, to extend his operations, so that he is now prepared to supply all orders, either wholesale or retail. His stock is unquestionably one of the largest in the United States, and is entirely free from the remnants of former coasons, every article having been expressly manufactured for the full trade by himself, aided by Laboyteaux, late of Broadway, and a large class of able and experienced assistants. It embraces the most elegant kinds of gatters, either for the parlier or the promenade, delicately manufactured Fre sch slippers, buskins, ties, &c., varying in ordex, but all the cheapest, the quality considered, obtainable in the city.

the city.

The ladies will find a visit to CANTRELL'S, No. 3% Bowory, a source full of pleasure and instruction, and we adrise all who are not acquainted with his ability and skill as a
cordwainer to make him an early sall.

GOOD AND HANDSOME BOOTS .- Beauty

Housekeepers and all others in wan Bedding, Bedsteade, he, would de well to call at M. Wit not old established Warewooms, No. 130 Chatham-et near of Mulberry-et, where may be found the largest as meet of articles in his line over offered to the public.

Southern and Western Merchants ald do well to purchase Mrs. JERVIS'S Cold Candy, an ars of undoubted good reputation for cougha colds and
us palmonary complaints. This stricks, testified and cerd to by the first men of the country, is sold at the princioffice, No. 366 Broadway, by Mrs. W. JERVIS.

MADAME Sengae .- The only Portrait of this distinguished arrate taken to this country is now a exhibition at Brane's feational Gallery, No. 205 Stoadway corner of Falton-t.

THE DEPARTED BOY -THE DEPARTED GOT

I saw him as he lay.
On the day he payed away—
Cold and still.
And I see a im even now
With the life-light on his brow.
Graver's still
Has the true expression given
Of my derling boy in heaven
Gunney's eminently successful in taking the Dequetrestypes of children, as bucdreds of parents can testify. Nos.
120 Broadway and 349 Broadway, corner of Leonardest.

MADAME SUNTAG AT BRADT'S.—This unrivaled Queen of Song visited Brady's National Gallery on Monday last, and esided her portrait to his unsurpassed editection of emittent persons now on exhibition at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton.

PATENT SELF-HEATING SMOOTHING Inons.—The rapidly increasing demand for this economical, convenient and shoe saving irws, requires the aid of ten or twelve Agenta, recommended for integrity, energy, and gooth, manly address.

N. D. Hunter, No. 338 Broadway.

That animalculæ exist in the ma-That animaliculae exist in the indicous membrane of the system, and thus implied within us
the seeds of those intestinal worms and forms of life so destructive to health, there is now no daubt. The PoncosGLASS FILVER effectually remotes all impurites, whether vegetable or animal, from the water, rendering it pleasing
to the sight and taste, and productive of health. None should
be without it. Deput, Gothic Hall, No. 515 Broadway.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologista and Publishers Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassan-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

PAPER WAREHOUSE .- WRITING PA-PERS BY THE CASE ONLY.—CYRUS W FIELD & CO., No. 11
Cliff et, sole Agents for the Victoria Mills, and Agents for
shmoet all the Paper Manufacturers in this country, new offer for eale on very favorable terms, (much lower than mill
prices,) one of the most extensive and destrable stocks of
American, French and English WRITING PAPERS ever
shown in the United States.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE .-Contributors to this Fair can have their Business Cards prints of cheaper and better at the Concaras Cards Factors, No. 45 Vessy st. than essewhere in the city, is consequence of the factory making their own stock \$10,000 work of superb PLAVING CARDS on hand, and for sale cheaper than can be purchased at any other factory.

ASTOR-PLACE HOTEL, Broadway, opposite Assor-place—This plearantly-located Hotel, having undergone extensive additions and alterations, will be open for the reception of boarders on the first day of October.

H. WATERSIAN JT., Proprietor.

To VIRTUOSD .- Just received, and on 10 VIRTUOSO. Just Incentive and the control of the

THE IMPROVED WARPENE "NO LONGER a MATTER OF DOUR" - It has been established by facts, as clear and conclusive as mathematical demonstration, that the above article will create fresh new, and beautiful hair, in the piece of that which is diseased, and convert gray to its original color. This can be done by calling at No. 123 Chambertale. ber at, and proeming the article

HAIR DYEING .- CRISTADORO'S EXCELstor Liquid Hair Dyr, to color the Hair and Whisters the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without distributed the color, improving the texture and conferring classicity to the hair. It is applied or sold at Chiera Draw of No. 8 Astor House. Private from for applying the dye.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for those articles is selected in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig er Toupee an eurely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, a sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 6 Wall-et. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is. without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Equally colebrated is Gourago's Medicated Soap for curing pimples, freekies, and theuro, fiesh worms, tetter, sallowness, tan, roughness &c. Peudre Solthie uprotet hair from any part of the body Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Hair Gloss, at 67 Welker st., near Broadway.

Dr. Powell, Oculist and Aurist, attends as usual to diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 5/2 Broadway, where can be had his "Treatiae on the Eye;" also, Artificial Eyes, which can be inserted without pain, and will move and look like the natural eye.

RHEUMATISM CURED.—Every form of this dreadful disease, from the recent Inflummatory landled to old Chronic cases of many years standing, may be cured by the use of a few bottles of that now celebrated re-medy, MORTIMORE'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND and BLOOD PURIFIER. This medictine is entirely of vegetable extractions—an internal remedy prepared for this cose disease alone. Thousands of patients have been cured during the past year by the use of interpreparation, many of them old caronic cases of from the preparation, many of them old caronic cases of from the proparation, many of them old caronic cases of from the proparation, many of them old caronic cases of from the proparation, many of them old caronic cases of from the proparation, many of them old caronic cases of from the proparation, many of the highest character, sustaining these facts will be cheerfully submitted to the isspection of those afflicted, or their friends who may feel sufficient interest to call at the Central Office of the proprietors, No. 1 Barclay st., Asior House, New-York. RHEUMATISM CURED .- Every form of

Rats in the wall,

Have at yeall,

With Lyon's potent Pill.

Bugs in the bed,
Or rouches dread,
His Powder's sure to Mill.

There is no poison in Lyon's Mannetic Powder, yet it is instantly destructive to insects and his Magnetic Pille are equally fatal to rats and mice. Depot No. 421 Broad way.

A TRANSLATION FROM THE HERREW. If apples you want, you don't nip at the leaves, Or peck at the blossoms, like little bird-thieves; But secure for your table the muond desired fruit, By the right cutivation bestowed on the Roor. So, if art for a moment engage your attention, Dan't be garleg at garrets, us starrs, withous mot

Whig Documents for the Campaign. We ask the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to call at our office and examine the following Campaign publications. Friends of the Cause! call and see if you don't want to supply every house in your

County. Town or Ward with THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT, with 26 illustrations of the most event-

ful scenes in his illustrious career—a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, on fine paper. Price \$2 per hundred. 30 cents per dozen, 3 cents single.

When ordered to be sent by Mail 2 cents for ander 500 miles and 4 cents for ever 500 miles. must be added, as the Post-Office Department refuses to send without prepayment of postage.

SCENES IN THE LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT—a broad sheet to be hung up in dwellings and public places—with eighteen spirited illustrations—\$10 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, or 2 septs singly. Terms, Cask inflexibly. If to be sent by Mail 1 cent for 500 miles and ander and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added

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OF " WHY I AM A WHIG-A Letter to an Inquiring Friend"—By HORACE GREELEY—A large and fair pamphiet of 16 pages: Price \$10 per thousand, \$14 per hundred, 20 cents per dozen. 2 cents singly.

If ordered to be sens by Mall 1 sent for each 500 miles and under and 2 sents for over 500 miles must be added to prepay postage.

CF "IRRLAND'S MISERIES-TAN Cause—by HENRY C. CARRY," the leading essay in 'The Plote, the Loom and the Anvil' for September, is issued as a Campaign Tract, (16 large pages,) It shows the effects of British Free Trade on the Industry, Thrift and Prosperity of Ireland, as proclaimed by her Patriots and by im partial observers. It appeals especially to the leelings and judgment of !rishmen. Price \$10 per thousand, \$1 25 per hundred, 2 cents singly.

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IF "THE TABIFF QUESTION-O Protection and Free Trade Considered"-By HORACE GREELET. A handsome pamphlet of 24 pages. Price \$15 per thousand, \$12 per hundred, 25 cents per dozen.

"." Editors of What journals will oblige us by noticing this and other Tracts sold by us. Copies will be sent them of desired.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Wil. Hameburgh and Jersey City for 12 cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Fost-Office or Feany Fast will be promptly placed on the Carriery books. NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1852.

WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North-Carolina. WASHINGTON HUNT, of Niagara. WILLIAM KENT, of New-York. THOMAS KENPSHALL, of Monroe. EPENETUS CROSBY, of Dutchess.

EPENETUS CROSBY, of Dutchess.

For Flactors at Large.

SIMEON DBAPPER. GEORGE R. BABCOCK.

For Pitatrict Electors.

II. Francis B. Strever.

III. Francis B. Strever.

IV. RICK'O'S WILLIAMS

V. IAMES F. FREEBORN.

VI. GRARD STUVERANT.

VII. ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

XXI. IAM BASTON.

XVI. ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

XXII. SETH SEVERANCE.

VII. THOMAS CARNLEY.

XXV. TAMES G. YOOMARE.

XXV. TAMES G. YOOMARE.

XXV. TAMES E. SELLEY.

XII. GROSGE ROBERTSON. XXVII. JAMES E.I.S.

XIV. FARND HUNNHREV.

XXV. CLARK BANDF JED.

XVI. ASHE'L. B. PARMELEE XXXII. E. SELDEN E.I.Y.

XXXIII. ALVAH. H. WALKER.

MORGAN MORGANS, Seventh Ward. WASHINGTON SHITH, Stricenth Ward.

For Europe. The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain ad the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents.
The Ningara sails from Boston To-Morrow at

By TELEGRAPH .- From Gloucester. Mass, we learn that trouble still continues at the fishing grounds, though one seizure only has been made. Via Boston we have some later news from Buenos Ayres. Urquiza has acknowledged the independence of Paraguay. Judge McFarlane, of Hollidsysburg. Pa, was killed yesterday by the fall of a heavy casting at his foundry. Besides this, there are reports of several other fatal accidents. Several fires have been set in Rhode Island by anti-liquor-law incendiaries. Another earthquake occurred at St. Jago on the 28th ult. Hon. Thomas Baring was introduced to the President yesterday by Mr. Corcoran, the banker. Gen. S ott's speech on hanging murderers and other infamous crimicals in Mexico is much ada ir-d at Washington. The names of the mem-Via Baltimore we hear from Rio Janeiro. Tae news is of little interest. The yellow fever was prevailing, but not extensively.

OUR CITY NOMINATIONS.

The Delegates elected in the name of its consequences cannot be deemed untimely or presumptuous.

New-York City has twice decided the choice of a President of the United States -in 1800, and again in 1844 -and may do it again-perhaps this very year. Two votes cast in neighboring countles of North Carolina have determined the party preponderance in the recently chosen Legislature of that State, and will probably choose a Senator of the United States for the ensuing six years. And those votes were doubtless determined by the personal character of the candidates presented, carried for Jefferson in 1800 by the superior strength and popularity of the candidates presented by the triumphing party.

inations on the Whig ticket this fall; but trary of the truth. he who would take a nomination when spise and disown him. We prefer not to spected now pushing for nominations with member so long as we may live,

Every man-we mean every aspirantsupposes himself eminently qualified and popular; so that we cannot object to a candidate's thinking himself just the man to be put forward in an emergency like this. With his estimate of his own merits we do not quarrel so long as he allows others ample liberty of judgment. But when he waylays, button-holds and earwigs Delegates, and endeavors to bore them into an unqualified promise to vote for him, then he becomes a fit subject for universal contempt and loathing.

The delegates are chosen to make morally bound to do this, and cannot bind themselves to do otherwise. The primary duty overrules the heedless promise extorted by selfish importunity. And we say now to every delegate, 'Your promise to vote for A. or B. ought not to hold you in case you are convinced that C. or D. would be the better candidate. Your first pledge is to the constituency you claim to represent-ft binds you to do their work faithfully and with a single eve to their interests-and any other promise must be held subordinate to this.'

If our friends, who are aspirants, shall seem to be the strongest candidates who can be selected, we trust they will be nominated; if not, not. If our bitterest enemy alive can bring fifty more votes to the ticket, and is personally worthy and qualified, we entreat that he be selected in preference. Give us the strongest and best ticket-one that will draw out and secure the most votes-and we will exult over its selection and do our utmost in its support, though every man on it hates us as heartily as he knows how to do.

The action of the Whig State Conven-

tion is a model for our City Convention. There were half a dozen fair men who desired to be candidates for Lieut. Governor. while Judge KENT was known not to desire it -in fact, to be profoundly adverse torunning for any office whatever. Yet, so soon as it was ascertaized that Mr. ULLMANN positively declined it, on grounds which every Whig was bound to respect, the inquiry was at once made, " What man in the City will be universally regarded as capable and worthy! Who is there whose se-· lection will arouse no jealousies, excite no heart-burnings, while it will call out additional votes for the Ticket !" The answer was WILLIAM KENT, and he was accordingly presented, though a majority of the Delegates would doubtless have preferred to nominate even another of the good men who did desire the nomination rather than one who did not, if they had not believed that the Cause demanded a different course at their hands. And so every candidate on the State Ticket was put there, not because of his supposed wants. but because he was wanted. And this course will be emphatically justified by the

Official Canvass. As for those despicable wretches who have folsted themselves into one or another of our Conventions as delegates with a hope of selling their votes, and who are now trying to market their merchandise at the highest possible rate, we ask all to whom they may have made or may make approaches to obtain as tangible and conclusive evidence of their villainy as practicable, and submit it for publication through The Tribune. If we don't make the City too hot to hold them, it sha'n't be for want of an effort.

CORONERS .- We have at least Twenty Thousand Adopted Civizens in this City. nearly every one whom is generally at the polls, doing his duty to the Country according to the best light accorded him. Being bers of the new Lighthouse Board are reported. one-third of our voting population, they ought to have some share in the dispensation of office, but are too generally overlooked. We ask that of the four candidates for Coroner one be chosen from our fellow-citizens of German, another from the Whigs of the several Wards of our those of Irish nativity. We trust these City will this week assemble in County, are by no means all the nominations that Judicial and City Conventions, to nominate will be conceded to Adopted Citizens, but candidates for Sheriff, Clerk, Coroners, let these be given them any how. And &c. at our November Election. A few we urge the expediency and justice of words with reference to their action and nominating at least one Adopted Citizen for one of the higher stations for which candidates are now to be selected. Delegates who wish to succeed new, and lay the foundations of enduring ascendancy. think of these things!

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

The Evening Post of yesterday leads off an article against Gov. Hunt and the Whig resolutions adopted at Syracuse, with the following plain assertions:

"The author of 'Why am I a Whig,' once declared that the pistform of principles of the National Whig party was drawn up by an ass, and that the brains of the principal candidate lie in his epacieties."

We have been charged with impoliteas this City (and thence the State) was ness for once or twice branding such assertions of The Post with the forcible Saxon epithet which alone fits them; just now. not wishing to violate any rule of etiquette. To say that the selection of our candi- we will simply observe that the above exdates at this time is of the highest Na- tract has every quality but veracity, and tional moment, is to state what every one that it would be an insult to the intelliwill readily allow. But we do not stop gence of The Post to suppose its writer there. We have friends who desire nom- unaware that his assertions were the con-

-It is a difficult question why a journal another could add more strength to the which has had just claims to respect, and ticket, is no longer our friend. We de- still has a character to lose, should so frequently and incorrigibly indulge in knaveknow him henceforth. And there are ries like that quoted above. Such things those whom we have esteemed and re- may possibly suit a desperate contest, waged by desperate and unprincipled men. a selfish recklessness which we shall re- but we cannot perceive that they are creditable to such editors and publishers as

"Wm. C. Bryant & Co."

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

One of the leading " Democratic " organs of this City is a German paper called the Abend-Zeitung, which is said, though we hope untruly, to exercise much influence among workingmen who speak that langunge. At any rate it belongs to the regg. lar "Democratic" communion, and as a specimen of the manner in which the papers of that party seek to reverse the ponular tide which is swelling in favor of the veteran whose life for forty years has been best practicable nominations. They are gloriously devoted to the service of his country, we translate a single elegant extract from this Teutonic champion of Pierce and King. The Abend-Zeitung of vester-

day says:

"Gen. Scott arrived at Mayaville on his stumping tilp on Friday evecing. His reception is described by enthusiastic Whig papers as 'very cordial,' that is to say in German, 'many persons were not there, but a few.' The Mayor made the necessary official speech, with the well known servility and lickspituleism which is heard with such astonishment from the mouth of a republican. In truth it is remarkable how little the official personages must respect their own country when they regard the first epashet wearer that comes along as of importance enough to render it honor and favor by his services. How orherwise republican sounded the words of a British Admiral, 'England expects every man to do his duty.' Has Scott in any moment of his life done more than his duty to his country? And is the country to fall in the dust before him for that reason! 'It is the gratitude of the nations which created monarchies,' said Etienns de la Bodide, 300 years ago. And the man had studied history, Aiready the gratitude of the American people is speculated upon, ago, and the man had studied history. Already the gratitude of the American people is speculated upon, and it is hoped to humbug them into receiving as their regent a mere aristocratic strappado, (Söbelkeld.) whose sentiments approximate much more closely to the Russian system of rendering the people happy from above downwards than to the iree institutions of a free country. Heaven guard this 'great and glorious land' from failing into temptation."

-In such language the patriot hero is assailed by the desperate teachers and leaders of the sham Democracy. Well. let them keep it up. They are on the ere of a worse defeat than Santa Anna got at Cerro Gordo. We have no doubt that as that great sham Democrat saw his legions the same in a state of defense in case of their involving it in a war.

the same in a state of defense in case of their involving it in a war.

this amount of unasked appropriations does not include the amount of appropriations, beyond the estimates which the amount of appropriations are sufficiently in the same in a state of defense in case of their involving it in a war.

This amount of unasked appropriations does not include the amount of appropriations are "the Deficiency bill." These exists a million and a half of dollars.

failing, and the tall plume of his opponent waving the serried and impetuous ranks of the Americans forward to victory, he too cursed Scott as a mere aristocratic strappade, and his brave followers as dogs and lickspittles. But a moment after the battle was gained and the cowardly reviler was fleeing in hottest haste. Such has usually been the fate of Scott's antagonists, and such it will be again.

THE BOOT ON THE RIGHT LEG.

We condense from The National Intelif gencer the following conclusive reply to the electioneering charge of Mr. Douglas. that the Whig Executive, and not the Loco-Foco Majerity in Congress, should be held responsible for "systematic extravagance" and "wholesale peculation," and that all Whig Administrations have been similarly guilty. We invite the attention of all candid men to this refutation of the accusation against the Whig party, and this demonstration that peculation and extravagance are, and ever have been, the practice of our opponents:

The argument by which the bonorable Senator undertakes to exonerate the "Democratic Congress" from any responsibility for the extravagant expenditures of the public money, is that, under the Constitution, the President makes recommendations to Congress, and the Heads of Departments make their estimates of the necessature expenditures; they tall Congress that they can Departments make their estimates of the necessary expenditures: they tell Congress that they can administer the Government with 'so much money." Very well. If the Administration tell Congress that it can administer the Government with so much money, they of course do not ask for any more than so much money; and, if any more is appropriated by the "Democratic Congress," of which the worthy Senstor is a member, it is an unnecessary, if not "extravagant" expenditure, forced upon this Whig Administration by Mr. Douglas and others in Congress, who now turn about, and with the cry of "stop thief" are raising a bue and cry against this true and faithful ing a bue and cry against this true and faithful Administration for things which they themselves

We ask the particular attention of every reader We ask the particular attention of every reader to the three short tables which we subjoin. The first of them comprises the amount of appropriations reported, at the late season of Congress, by the Committee of Ways and Means, for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1853.—
The second table exhibits the amount which was added to the above by the Democratic House of Representatives; and the third, the amount still further added by the Democratic Senate.

AMOUNT or iginally reported to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means of Ways and Means. \$6,052,770
[Ivil and diplomatic. 1,366,240
Navy do. 45,000 Navy 5,703,467 Transportation of mall by ocean steamers 1,467 250

| sentatives the Democratic Insports | sade to the shove sums, as follows:
Civi and Diplomatic bill	.\$1,341,502
Indian Appropriations	.43,861
Rivers and Harbors	.20,000
Ocean Mail Steamers	.473,000
Light-Houses	.31,000
Civi and Diplomatic Bill	.50,000
C The following items were decreased by the House, namely:	

Army \$10,859
Military Academy 9,008 Actual increase by the House\$2 322,496 With these additions, the bills went to the Senate, where the Democratic majority thought their brethren of the lower House had not put their hands deep enough into the public Treasury, and they piled on the following amounts in addition,

| Civil and Disputation | Cross 565 | Cros Navy 231,250 Light-Houses 181,120 The shove were the additions to the definite

the amounts for the different items respectively, but which are estimated to amount to about \$1,300,000 more. The whole sum demanded from the House by the Committee of Ways and Means for the ar mual appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th

appropriations: besides which, the two Houses

made indefinite appropriations without specifying

tions was \$25, independently of permanent appropria-tions was \$25,188,365 included in this sum was \$141,500 for fortifi-cations, the whole of which item was struck out. 141,500 Leaving the sum of.
To this signesste the House added.....
And the Seaste added....
And the two Houses between them added still further for Indeficite appropriations, 26.046.865 2,322 496 3,413,216

tsy.....

Leaving the sum of \$7,035,713 as the amount added to the national expenditure by the economical Democratic Congress; or more than one fourth additional on what was asked The original amount demanded from Congress

which would have been the full current expendiwhich would have been the full current expendi-ture from the Treasury for the fiscal year, had not Congress roluntarily added more than seven millions of dollars to this amount. So much for Democratic "extravagance" against Whig econ-emy. The honorable Senator from Illinois must excuse us if we retort upon him in the terms of his own query: Is this "that system of economy in our expenditures in the various branches of the Government, which we had a right to expect if we placed confidence in Democratic professions!" we placed confidence in Democratic professions !

The foregoing account of the action of the present Congress in regard to the expenditures of the country relate solely to the sins of commission on the part of the Democratic Congress. But while on the subject we will, among nu nerous sins of omission of which they have been guilty, allude to only one, viz., the neglect to authorize the sur-plus means in the Treasury to be applied to the extinguishment of the Public Debt, which subject was so es nestly brought to and pressed upon their attention. Of the heavy balance now in the Treasury, at least ten millions of dollars could safely be spared toward the purchase of the Public Debt; and if such purchases had been author zed to be made, even at the present high current rates for the United States Stocks, it would still have saved an annual interest on the amount invested of more than five per cent., and made an annual saving on the interest of that sum of \$500-000, or nearly \$1,500 daily. Besides which, the release of such an amount from the Sub-Tresury vaults would have been of infinite service to the commercial and financial community of the country, instead of its lying useless and inactive under lock and key. But a saving to the country of

"Some of the items estimated for by the treasury, it is proper to state, were entirely struck out by the committee of Ways and Means, and others were modified and changed.—Amons these which were struck out were the estimates for fortifications, net one dollar for which object was appropriated by Congress, and while the Democratic party, and particularly its Representatives in Congress, are upon occasion prompt to throw out defiance, and even menace, to foreign nations, they neglect to take the needful measures for patting the mation in a state of defense in case of their involving it in a war.

500,000 per annum was, we suppose, a sum quite too insignificant to be worthy of attention from an econ, wical Democratic Congress.

Let us, for a moment, turn back to the very origin of the present Democratic party—dating from the accession of John Quancy Adams to the Presidency—the disringuishing principle of the new party hem, and to every one associated with him in the Government, or friendly to him, or even disposed to judge his Administration by its merts.

Precisely the same plan of operations, as the Democratic party now resorts to against the Whigs and their candidate for the Presidency, was Whigs and their candidate for the Presidence resorted to against Mr. ADAMS when he resorted to against Mr. ADAMs when he was a candidate before the country for rediction. The Prople were then taught to b-lieve—and, credu-Propie were then taught to believe—and, credu-lous then, because they did not then know what it was to be deceived by public men—were really made to believe that the party in power (the Re-public an party) had grown extravagent in the public expenditure and corrupt in the use of the powers confided to them. Increasant efforts were made by every means—by false assertions by de-chamatory addresses, just as at present—to make-lative that extravance with shuse of Execuclamatory addresses, just as at present—to make-believe that extravagance, with abuse of Execu-tive patronage, existed to an alarming extent and that nothing but the overthrow of the party in power would eradicate the evil, just as Mr. Doro-LAS says now. Upon this issue, a Democratic President was elected to succeed Mr. Adams, and almost the first sentence of his languard Ad-dress opened thus: "The recent demonstration of public sentiment inserbes on the list of Executive ducies, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform; which will require particularthe task of reform: which wil require particular-ly the correction of abuses," &c. What sort of a "reform" was achieved, and in what manner "retorm was active to the deverment abuses in the administration of the Government were "corrected" by the new Democratic Administration and that which succeeded it, let unriable facts suffice to show.

The aggregate expenditures of the Govern-

The aggregate expenditures of the Government, exclusive of payment of the public debt, during the five years which included the War of 1812, (that is to say, the years 1812, 13, 14, 15, 16.) amounted to \$126,466,581. The expenditures of the three last years years of President Jackson's Adm histration and the two first of Mr. Van Burkn's, amounted, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, to \$145,468,535.

Balance against the Democratic rule .. \$19,001.954 Thus, we find that, during a time of profound peace, under two Democratic Administrations, the actual expenditures o the Government

145,468,535

the actual expenditures of the Government amounted to nineteen millions more than they were in a like time (including the War with Great Britain) under the Administration of that excellent Whig President, James Mauison.

The acerage annual expend tures of the denounced and persecuted Administration of Mr. Adams (exclusive of public cebt) amounted to \$12,575,477; those of President Jackson's Administration to \$18,224,092; those for the first three years of the following Democratic Administration par excellence (that of President Van Bunes) to \$37,133,661.

This is a sample of the "reform" promised by the Democracy which ousted the Whig party from power in the election of 1824, and held the reins

the Democracy which ousted the Whig party from power in the election of 1824, and held the reins of Government for twelve years, abusing their power during the whole period, and, by their real extravagance, leaving the annual expenditures of the Government, which were, (exclusive of the public debt.) on their coming into power, thirteen millions of dollars, at three-fold that amount. This is "that system of ECONOMY in our public expenditures in the various branches of the Government" which is to be imitated by the Whigs, and repeated beyond all question, should the people repeated beyond all question, should the people be so foolish, after being so often duped by these "D-mocrate," to be taken in again by them. Repeating our defiance to those who live in

glass houses and cast stones at others, to produce a single instance of a Whig Executive, a Whig Administration, or Whig accounting officers sanctioning or even countries at "peculation" of any sort, we feel it to be an imperative duty to refresh the memory of our readers as to the manner in which "Democratic Administrations" have ac-quired a title to the "distinction" which has been claimed for them, on the score of their "honest claimed for them, on the score of their "honest system of economy," and of their "holding every public officer responsible for the performance of his duties according to the letter and spirit of the law." We shall resort for examples to the period when the "Democratic Administrations" were in the plentitude of their power. We condense from the Official Report of the Congressional Committee of layestagation two cases only out of a layestagation. tee of Investigation two cases only out of a large number; the one occurring in a Southern, the other in a Northern State—the two together showing that the same tenderness for peculators was manifested by the Administration and its friends in the North and in the South, and that

such peculators were retained in office, and even reappointed after their defalcations were not merely suspected but known and acknowledged.

With the account of these two cases, abrisged from the printed Documents of Congress, we submit to our readers the question, with what or propriety Whig Administrations and the party are reviled in terms of infamy by the Democratic organs for acts falsely imputed to them but which have, in all their enormity, been proceed upon the Democratic party?

but which have, in all their enormity, been proceed upon the Democratic party?

CASE OF A RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEY AT COLUMBUS, MISSISSIFI.— Between the 6th of March, 1834, and the 31st of August, 1856—an interval of more than 180 years and five months—the Secretary of the Treasury sent to Mr. H. no fower than fifes communications, some threatening, some craxing, and many of them apolegetic, complaining of his official misconduct. He neither made the returns required by law, nor paid over the public moneys. Nevertheless, a leading member of the Democratic party, afterward a Representative in Congress from Mississippi, in a letter to the President of the United States, protesting against the threatened removal of Mr. H., boasting of "the honor of an initiation acquaintance with him; says "Poladexter hates Col. M., whin the malignity of a demon; and nothing would reloce him more than the expulsion of Gon. H., whom he knows to be one of the main pillars of the Democratic cause, and one of the earliest and most distinguished friends of the Administration in Mississippi. His family and connections are extremely influential, and all of them are cooperative with us in the existent would shoult victory at any blow aimed at them. We are now making. They are true Democratic and the Hank, Nutlyying, and White parties would shoult victory at any blow aimed at them. We are now in the midst of an electionering campaigs. It was declaive. H. went on treading in his own "footneps," until, in the summer of 1836, the baisnee of public money in his hands amounted to \$228,884 70. He then, on the 31st of August, was not diemissed, but in a latter to the President, voluntarily proposed to resign. It has been for reveral years a prominent member of our State Legislature, and has been throughout an ardest supporter of your Administration, and an undefinition of the supporter of your Administration, and an undefined as a prominent member of our State Legislature, and has been throughout an ardest supporter of your Administration, and ar

'any errors which may have occurred while the office was 'under my charge.'

The nemination thus made, and thus enforced, was adopted by the Prisident! Mr. B. was appointed. The au out of bis default, subsequently reported, was one hundred and nine thousand one hundred and secenty. eight dollars.

CASE OF A RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS AT FORT WAYNE, INDIANA — Tols officer failed to make the returns of the public mosey required by law; for two months did not pay over a single dollar; for nearly five months retained almost a quarter of a million of dollars; refused to answer letters from the Socretary of the Treasury remonstrating against his neglect; used the public money; and habitually speculated on moneys paid to him for public lands. On this last head the Exampler of the Land Office at Fort Wayne states that the Government money paid in by one person has been loaned out by the Receiver in exchange for uncurrent or not Land Office money, he receiving for his own private use the discount as agreed upon; and the same Government money again is passed into the Land Office, to be again used for the fills purpose in pay for the public lands.

This was surely a very strong case. But nothing

"like purpose in pay for the public lands."

This was surety a very strong case. But nothing was done with it. It became the duty of a Senator from the State, as "one of the main pillars of the Democratic cause," to arrest "the action of the Executive," and he sid so. He thus writes to Mr. Secretary Woodbury on behalf of the delinquent:

"It would, to some extent, produce excitement if he were removed, for he has many nearm and influential friends, both at Fort Wayne and Dearborn County, from which he removed to his present residence. Better let it be."

And it was let be "

In a letter to the Secretary, written a few weeks after, by the Receiver, in excuse for his neglect to pay over the public m mey, he brings forward these same friends in the following "frank" terms:

"MY DEMOCRATIC PRIRNOS think that I ought not to leave until after we hold our ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT on the 7th of November, which I have concluded to avail; and shall leave on that evening or the next morains, to deposit, with all the funds in hand up to that time."

When the report was made from which the preceding facts are taken, this Roceiver was still in office.